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Select Poetry.

LET THAT BANNER WAVE.

Oh, let that starry banner wave
To glad the patriot's eye,
And tell in these degen'rate days
Of brighter days gone by—
Of days when 'neath it in the fight
The bronzed warrior stood,
And bore its folds in glory's light
O'er crimsoned fields of blood.

Still let it tell of strife and tears,
Of martyr'd spirits fled,
And of the long and toilful years,
Through which our fathers bled.
Still let it tell of Bunker's height,
Of Monmouth's gory plain—
Of those who poured in Camden's fight
Their blood like summer rain.

Still on its folds beam every star
In bright and dimless ray,
And palsied be the hand would mar,
Or tear one gem away,
Forever let that banner wave
To tell of deeds sublime,
And light each nation struggling o'er
The stormy sea of time.

Then freemen, round it firmly stand
With high and deep resolve,
And stay the wild fanatic band
That struggles "to dissolve."
Swear by the hope of future days—
The dead of days gone by,
That still in glory's deathless haze
That flag shall wave on high.

Written expressly for the Bedford Gazette.

GREAT PRIZE TALE!

THE HEART FIRE;
—OR—
"ALL ENDS WELL" THAT OUT GENERALS "DADDY."

BY HIBBLEDY HOBB, JR.

CHAPTER I.

It was on a black, gloomy, brilliant, starless midnight, in the bleak and snowy month of June, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nothing, immediately after an early breakfast, about one and a half in the afternoon, just as the evening sun was setting, in gorgeous cross-bars of "red, white and blue," behind where a superannuated hay-stack was "shaking his gory locks" in the midst of a boundless expanse of clear, level land, in the heart of a dense, untrodden forest, on the highest peak of a huge ant-hill, that a young cavalier (judging from his appearance, about ninety seven years and fourteen days high; about five feet, thirteen inches old, with rosy, black, straight, curly, auburn hair of a snowy whiteness; bright blue nose and Roman eyes; pigeon toes and a red mus'n't-touch'em, which he had 'shaved off at the tender age of two weeks) stole with sad, but joyous step, down the back kitchen stairs of his father's mansion, to go a-courtin'.

CHAPTER II.

After a long and toilsome journey backwards, of ten minutes and forty-nine seconds, over an area of country, seventy-two thousand miles in extent, circular measure, he arrived on the wings of love, (his toes sticking out through his worn and dusty shirt-collar, and his ears sawed off by his highly polished gaiters) at the dwelling of his ducky-darling, and stealthily, whistling "Yankee-Doodle" with the variations of "Sweet Home," he madly and "gently as the falling dews of even" rushed in, and giving one "wild and prolonged yell of mortal agony," seated himself upon the fender, in front of a huge yawning fire-place, where against the "stern, rock-bound coast" the briny waves of oblivion beat their jolly requiem to the melancholy tune of "Granny, will your dog bite," &c.

CHAPTER III.

Our hero remained sitting in the position we left him at the close of the last chapter, as quiet as a mouse, snorting and giggling all the time, for the space of seven weeks, when suddenly his ears were greeted by a noise like "the rustling of angels' wings," and looking up he saw his heart's dearest idol sliding down the antiquely carved balustrade of the smoke-house stairs; and rushing towards her with impatient out-stretched arms, he deliberately and convulsively cried out "*boo-oo-o!*" at which, with one wild, despairing exclamation of "*oh golly!*" she fell into a protracted and death-like swoon, keeping all the time one eye open.

CHAPTER IV.

When our hero saw the sad results of his impetuosity, he threw himself upon his knees beside his adored and wringing his hands and crying, "Oh! my dearest duck—my punkin-sass—my musharoon—my johnny-jump-up—why, oh, why did you turn fool and faint," he bathed her face with his agonized tears, and hopelessly tickled her nose with a straw, in the midst of which, she snorted "right out," when in an extacy of joy he raised her in his arms and bore her all blushing and buoyant to an old sleigh-box in one corner of the chicken-coop, where, seating himself beside her he gently sighed words in a language which none but lovers know, words that sparkled up from the well-springs of his soul, and met a sparkling response from her throbbing heart, as he sparked and she sparked and "plural number, third person," they sparked.

CHAPTER V.

They sparked and sparked and might have continued sparking until the present time, but as their evil stars would have it, the sparks attracted the attention of her paternal ancestor, (daddy as he was tenderly called, a long, raw-boned, sorrel animal, about nineteen and a half hands high, as he was riding home from market on a venerable gray-headed individual of majestic mien, with flaps to his waistcoat, and greasy knee-breeches) and he thought his domicil was in a conflagration, and in a "swate Irish brogue," strongly marked by a Irich Dutch accent," he hollered F-I-E-R! F—I—E—R!

CHAPTER VI.

The prolonged, agonizing cry of the *pater familias*, aroused his entire household from their slumber, and simultaneously they rushed in; his wife, a plump, dappled-bay little boddy, in Kentucky jean roundabout, with red morocco cap-strings, came on a hand gallop from the spring house, where she had been engaged for three weeks, churning the "milk of human kindness" along with the "cream of a joke," in the vain attempt to get some Holland gin (of which the aforesaid old lady was very fond)—his three sons, fine looking, cross-eyed, hump-backed fellows came in, single file, four abreast mounted two by two, on cross-barred tom-cats, from the hay-field where they had been husking the "golden ears of autumn," and playing mumble-de-peg with their great-grandmother, and his other daughter, the child of his old age and the pride of his house, came screeching, on a fast trot, from the garden, where she had been engaged in reading from an ancient Dutch author, in a copy of the "British Poets," the heart rending epic of "Old Grimes' Cow;" and eating the seeds of that conservative plant

"That turns on her god when he sets,
The same look that she turned when he rose,"

and sipping nectar from pumpkin blossoms, and brightening her already dazzling complexion with that never-failing cosmetic invented for the daughters of the gods, viz: tansy and buttermilk.

CHAPTER VII.

As our hero saw the excitement he had innocently raised, in mortal fear for his new "slouch," he broke for a thicket of whiskey barrels, which grew spontaneously in a dense swamp, on the precipitous side of a neighboring mountain; but in leaving, he unfortunately, struck his "calabash" into the breadbasket of his father-in-law, that was to be (the aforesaid daddy) causing the old man to grunt, and knocking an assortment of stars and *sich like* from our hero's eyes, in forty-two thousand scintillations, which he hurriedly gathered up in his hat, along with sundry other bricks, and and again flew "on his winding way" at a two forty speed.

But as he left, the old lady (mammy, as she was called for short) in a frenzy of indignation at seeing the dilapidated condition of her liege lord (the old boss) as he lay rolling on the grass with his "*biler bust*," screamed out after him, "Ah! you good-for-nothing, sneakin,' flop-eared, slab-sided, egg-suckin,' turkey-stealin,' chickin-chasin,' bone-pickin,' pig-worryin,' cat-skeerin,' ongainly, knock-kneed, bow-legged, pigeon-toed, black-headed, turnip-nosed, red-musty-cheesed critter! you! ef I ketch you back here I'll ———"

This is all of this thrilling tale, that will be published in this paper, the balance from where it is here left off will be continued in the New York Dodger of the Wednesday immediately succeeding Fourth of July, Christmas and Easter, simultaneously, which may be had of all respective news-dealers at three cents a drink.

THE KISS.—

Who gave that kiss? the teacher cried;
'Twas Harry Hall, John Jones replied.
Come here to me old Switchem said,
And solemnly he shook his head:
What evil genius prompted you
So rude a thing in school to do?
Said Harry, I can hardly say
Just how it happened. Any way,
To do a sum she whispered me;
And round my face her curls—you see—
That is, her cheek—and I—and I—
Just kissed her, but I don't know why.

THE HERO OF THE MINE.

Years ago in the deep heart of a mountain in Belgium, a hundred men were working a coal mine.

Grim visaged and dusky, moving about by the dull red light of their safety-lamps, they might have been mistaken for the demons of the mountain, once supposed by the peasants to dwell in its caves. Their work was hard, and surrounded by dangers; but their wives and children were in the hamlet above, and long habit makes them forget their perils. So they might be contented, and even happy.

The creaking windlass raised and lowered a huge bucket through the deep and narrow shaft from morning till night, carrying men and tools to and fro, this was their only doorway.

It was noonday, and the sun shone down one side of the shaft, and brought a glimmer of daylight to a part of the mine. Hubert Goffin, the master miner, took his place in the great kibble, and was let down to the mine many feet below. When he reached the bottom he commenced handing some tools and stores to Victor, a blind miner who was there. Victor had left a sick child in one of the cottages, and it was to inquire after him that he stood waiting at the bottom of the shaft.

The bucket was soon emptied, and Hubert was just stepping out, when hark! What sound was that which made his cheek pale?—it was the rushing and trickling of water.—The next moment he caught sight of a stream forcing itself through a fissure in the mountain close to the shaft! Hubert's long experience instantly showed him their fearful danger. It was not a feeble, oozing stream but a mighty pressure of water that had found its outlet. They would be overwhelmed—lost.

One foot was yet in the bucket—a jerk at the rope would save him. But, though death stared him in the face, he could not sacrifice others to save himself. Quickly jumping out, he seized blind Victor and placed him in the bucket, saying quickly, as he jerked the rope:

"Tell them the water has burst in and we are probably lost, but we'll seek refuge at the farther end of the gallery. Say farewell to our poor friends." In a moment he was gone, and with him Hubert's only certainty of escape from a terrible death.

The mine consisted of long, narrow passages, and on all sides deep coves from which the coal had been dug. The men were all at the farther end of the mine, hewing out the solid mountain, unconscious of danger. Hubert quickly made his way along the dark passage, followed by the swift-spreading water, and soon reached his fellow workmen with the dreadful intelligence. It was a moment of panic, when each would have rushed to certain death in vain effort to save himself. But looking firmly into their ghastly faces, the master spoke a few courageous sentences.

"Follow my words, lads, and be quick—our picks may save us!"

Then came a few steady, quick commands, to hollow a new chamber above the level which the water would probably reach. The men obeyed in silence though each knew not but that he might be digging his own grave. A hundred pair of hands soon finished the work, and into the cave a hundred men crowded to wait for death, or an almost impossible chance of relief. The water gradually filled all the avenues and chambers, and then seemed stayed.—Never was a situation more dreadful. Not more than a day's provisions had been saved, and already two or three of their number had been killed by the falling rocks while hastily digging the new chamber. The long dismal hours, with no change to mark them, brought the advance of almost certain death.

Courage, brave Hubert! God, who saw thy noble sacrifice, will help thee!

The terrified friends and townsmen, on hearing Victor's dreadful news, ran wildly about in hopeless panic. But some guided by the message Hubert had sent they commenced working a new shaft as near as possible to the spot where the helpless men might be. Five days they toiled, digging deeper into the solid side of the mountain.

It's a vain task, said the men, but the women cried. Do not cease! God will help us!

At length on the morning of the sixth day, the muffled sound of blows from within met the ears of the workmen on the shaft. A signal ran along the rope, and told the news to the waiting multitude above, who rent the air with joyful shouts. Soon a communication was made. They were saved—at least some were saved!

Who can imagine the feelings of the unfortunate men, buried for five days and nights without food, when first the day gleamed in upon them, revealing a human face!

Of the hundred who had been imprisoned, only seventy survived, and with them Hubert. Without him, indeed, probably no one would have been spared to tell the news.

This noble act done in at place and at a moment when no praise of men could have been looked for, echoed throughout Europe, and obtained the praise and gratitude of the world. The ten thousand miners of Leige hailed their fellow laborers with delight and pride. Napoleon heard and admired in his palace at Paris, and sent a reward to the peasant nobleman.—He sent him his Cross of Honor, the mark which all high and great coveted, and, better still, offered him a pension which raised him above want for the rest of his life.

A HIGH CHARGE.—"Julius, why didn't you oblong your stay at de sea-side?"

"Kase, I tell you Mr. Snow, dey charge too much."

"How so."

"Why, de landlord charged dis colored individual wid stealing de great big silwer spoons."

☞When we read the almost interminable sentences of some writers, we cannot help thinking that their readers are in danger of being sentenced to death.

COURTING ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

Among the "necessary evils" of life, courting may be classed as one of the most serious and interesting. If attempted at all, it should like dancing, be conducted according to some well defined rules. The subject has not been entirely overlooked in books on etiquette and deportment, &c.; but the most plain and practical rules we have seen, are those laid down by Samuel Slick, Esq., as follows:

'Courtin' a gal, I guess, is like a young horse in a pasture. You put the oats in a pan, hide the halter, and soft-sawder the critter, and it comes up softly and shily at first, and puts its nose to the grain, and gets a taste, stands off and munches a little, looks round to see that the coast is clear, and advances cautious again ready for a go, if you are rough. Well, you soft-sawder it all the time; so-so, pet! gently pet! that's a pretty doll! and gets to kind a like it, and comes closer, and you think you have it, make a grab at its main, and it ups head and tail, snorts, wheels short round, 'lets go both hind feet at you, and off like a shot. That comes of being in a hurry. Now, if you only had put your hand up slowly towards its shoulder, and then felt along the mane, it might perhaps have drawed away, as much as to say, hands off, if you please; I like your oats, but I don't want you; but the chance is you would have caught it. Well, what's your play, now you have missed it? Why, you don't give chase, for that only scares the critter; but stand still, shake the oats in the pan, and say cope, cope, cope! and it stops, looks at you, and comes up again, but awful skittish, stretches its neck out ever so far, steals a few grains, and then keeps a respectful distance.—Now what do you do then? Why shake the pan and move slowly, as if you were going to leave the pastur and make for hum; when it repents for bein' so distrustful, comes up, and you slip the halter on."

HOW AN HONEST OLD NEGRO OUTWITTED A PARTY OF ABOLITIONISTS.—A short time ago, a widow lady, living near the northern line of Missouri, sent her negro man with a load of wheat to a mill in Iowa, to have it manufactured into flour. The mill was crowded on his arrival there, and the prospect was that he would have to wait several days for his "turn." While waiting, some of the "freedom shriekers" in that latitude, got around the darkey and proposed aiding him in securing his freedom. The negro seemed to be struck with the idea, but did not have any money to pay his expenses. "Well," said they, "sell your mules."—"Don't know 'bout dat; missus couldn't get along widout dem," said Cuff. "Well then, you can sell the wagon—that will bring the money." "Well, I believe missus needs de wagon too," answered the black, "but if I had de wheat ground, I could sell de flour—dat would fetch the money." "Oh, well," said the negro equalityist, "we will swap you flour for your wheat to accommodate you." So the trade was made. The wheat was exchanged for the proper portion of flour and the colored man was loaded all ready to drive off and sell his flour. But when he was about ready to start, he said: "Massa I's bin studyn' 'bout freedom, but I don't believe missus can spare de flour either," and drove off with a broad grin, displaying two rows of ivory, much to the mortification and vexation of our negro loving Iowans.

SLIGHT VOCAL MISAPPREHENSION.—The bore who is the greatest of all bores is he that reads to you aloud. If he reads his own composition he deserves death. A Parisian gentleman, afflicted with the presence of a young poet, who was given to this trick, shut his mouth forever in the following manner: The bore had read a poem an hour long. At its close he was overwhelmed with compliments and felicitations, for there is some remnant of lip politeness yet extant in Paris. But people looked into each others' countenances with silent gloom. Was this a precedent for future inflictions? If so, the re-union might as well be broken up at once. The host, a gentleman of exceeding tact, divined what was passing in the minds of his guests, and restored confidence by a stroke worthy of a Talleyrand. Approaching the youthful poet modestly awaiting the anticipated tribute to his genius, the gentleman seized both his hands and in a delighted tone exclaimed, "My dear sir! You cannot imagine how much I am pleased and astonished! I thought you were a tenor, when, in reality, your voice is a very fine barytone!" The incipient bard is not likely to read anymore verses in that house, as may well be imagined.

FORTY BABIES IN TEN DAYS!—Le Claire against the World!—As an instance of the rapid increase in importance and population of the Western country—as an instance of the cheering abundance of the crops of Scott county—as an instance of the soundness of the citizens of Le Claire on the goose question, we chronicle the fact—we point with feelings of just county pride to the imposing fact, that the full number of forty births have taken place in the town of Le Claire within the last "ten days!" Talk about your big potatoes; about your wheat, forty bushels to the acre; talk about secession and disunion, and all such stuff—that ain't nothing compared with this mighty vindication of Iowa progress and Iowa institutions. Forty babies in ten days; forty homes made happy; forty jubilant fathers; forty cradles to rock; forty thousand screams! Jerusalem, what a country!

The doctors say that the good mothers are quite "as well as could be expected," thank you, and the children are all smart, healthy, pretty; able to draw their regular rations, and are principally girls.—*Davenport* (Iowa) *Gazette.*

☞"Ah me!" said a pious lady, "our minister was a powerful preacher; for the short time he ministered the word among us, he kicked down three pulpits, and banged the in'ards out of six bibles."

GROUNDS FOR A DIVORCE.—Judge L., who is one of the most humane of legal functionaries, tells a good story of an affair coming beneath his judicial eye. A lady called on him a short time since, stating that she desired a divorce from her husband. The gallant Judge asked her what good reasons she could give for such a wish. The lady stated that she did not like to live with her husband because he was an "infidel." The Judge informed her that a difference of religious opinions, or a lack of them altogether, was no ground for a divorce; and unless the lady should give a reason more in accordance with the law in such cases made and provided, she co'd not have her wishes gratified. The lady seemed perplexed, but rejoined—

"Why, I have read in the papers of wives being divorced from their husbands on account of "infidelity!"

☞Eighteen things in which young people render themselves unpolite:

1. Loud laughter.
2. Reading when others are talking.
3. Cutting finger-nails in company.
4. Leaving meeting before it is closed.
5. Whispering in meeting.
6. Gazing at strangers.
7. Leaving a stranger without a seat.
8. A want of reverence for seniors.
9. Reading aloud in company without being asked.
10. Receiving a present without some manifestations of gratitude.
11. Making yourself the topic of conversation.
12. Laughing at the mistakes of others.
13. Joking others in company.
14. Correcting older persons than yourself, especially parents.
15. Commencing talking before others are through.
16. Answering questions when put to others.
17. Commencing to eat as soon as you get to the table. And—
18. In not listening to what one is saying in company—unless you desire to show open contempt for the speaker. A well bred person will not make an observation whilst another of the company is addressing himself to it.

ABOUT THIRTY.—Mr. Charles Gist, who was engaged in taking the census in Cincinnati, tells a good anecdote of a conversation between him and a married lady, which will bear repeating:

"Madam, what age shall I put you down at?"

No direct answer.

"How old is your husband?"

"Sixty one."

"Your oldest son?"

"Twenty-seven."

"And the next?"

"Twenty one."

"And how old do you call yourself?"

"I do not know my age exactly, but it is about thirty."

"Did I understand you madam, that your oldest son was 27?"

"Yes."

"You must surely then, be more than thirty."

"Well, sir, (quite snappishly,) I told you about thirty. I can't tell exactly; it may be thirty one or two, but I'm positive not over that."

HOW TO RUIN YOUR HEALTH.—

1st. Sleep in bed late.
2d. Eat hot suppers.
3d. Turn day into night, and night into day.
4th. Take no exercise.
5th. Always ride when you can walk.
6th. Never mind wet feet.
7th. Have half a dozen doctors.
8th. Drink all the medicine they send you.
10th. If they do not kill you, quack your self.

☞A clergyman of Concord, N. H., met a little boy of his acquaintance on the cars, and said to him:—

"This is a quite a stormy day, my son."

"Yes, sir," said the boy; "this is quite a wet rain."

The clergyman, thinking to rebuke such hyperbole, asked if he ever knew of any other than wet rain.

"I never knew personally of any other," said the boy, "but I have read in a certain book of a time when it rained fire and brimstone, and I guess that was not a wet rain."

ESSENCE OF YOUNG AMERICA.—SCENE—Cabin of the New World. Little boy, with "letter in the post-office," eyeing old gentleman in blue and "yaller," and with a large mouth.

Little Boy (enquiringly)—"Who made that slit under your nob, old feller?"

Old gentleman—"Sir, you are impudent."

Little Boy, (suggestively)—Careless cuss, wan't he?—cut a little deeper he'd had yer head ort."

Old gentleman vanished to the tune of "Go it while yer young."

☞The following is a literal copy of the last questions proposed for discussion in a colored debating club where phonetics were practiced:

Is dansin morellie rong?

Is the redin of fictishius works commendible?

Is it necessary that females should receive a thurry edicashun?

Ort females take part in pollyti x?

Duz dress constitute the morrel part of wimmen?

☞"The little darling—he didn't strike Mrs. Smith's baby a purpose, did he? It was a mere accident wasn't it, sonny?"

"Yes mar, to be sure it was, and if he don't behave himself I'll crack him again."

☞"Judge, you say if I punch a man, even in fun, he can take me up for assault and battery?"

"Yes, sir, I said that, and what I said I repeat. If you punch a man you are guilty of a breach of the peace, and can be arrested for it."

"Ain't there no exceptions?"

"No sir, no exceptions whatever."

"Judge, I think you are mistaken. Suppose for instance, I should brandy-punch him—what then?"

"No levity in court, sir. Sheriff expose this man to the atmosphere. Call the next case!"

PERSONAL.—"When are you going to commence the pork business?" asked a person of another, who had a sty on his eye.

"Explain yourself, sir," said the afflicted gentleman.

"Why I see that you have your sty quite ready."

"True," replied the other, "and I've a hog in my eye now!"

The querist vamosed.

☞The following occurred in a school in this country:

Teacher—What part of speech is the word egg?"

Boy—(hesitating)—"Noun, Sir."

Teacher—"What's its gender?"

Boy—(perplexed)—"Can't tell, sir."

Teacher—"Is it masculine, feminine, or neuter?"

Boy—(looking sharp)—Can't say, sir, till it is hatched!"

☞When you see a gentleman at midnight on the step in front of his house combing his hair with the door-scraper, you may judge he has been out to an evening party.

☞A soldier who was once wounded in battle, set up a terrible bellowing. An Irishman who laid near, with both legs shot off, immediately sung out:

"Bad luck to the likes of ye, do ye think that nobody is kilt but yourself?"

☞The following beautiful stanza is copied from a young lady's album.

"Fair made, when I B hold ure face
& gaize in two ure azhur ize
My love is warmed in 2 a blaze,
& thauts within mi bosom rize
2 big for mi week tung 2 utter,
which leaves mi hart awl in a flutter."

A LAMENT.—A weather-bound individual standing under an awning during a late shower was heard to utter the following lament:

'Twas ever thus from childhood's hour
That chilling fate has on me fell;
There always
When I ain't got no umberell.

☞A young lady was waltzing the other evening, and a gentleman friend was standing near. During a momentary pause, he said to her:

"I saw them—they're blue."

Now it appears the young lady had blue rosetts on her slippers, and also blue garters, and being uncertain as to which her friend referred, she concluded to stop waltzing in the expanded crinoline she then wore.

An advocate having lately gained a suit for a poor young lady, she remarked: "I have nothing to pay you with, sir, but my heart."

"Hand it over to the clerk, if you please, I wish no fee for myself."

☞In Cincinnati, an Irishman became angry at a darkey, and broke seven or eight bricks upon his head without doing him the least injury. The negro, who was perfectly cool during the operation, exclaimed: "Struck away white man—dis'chile don't mind dem pebbles no how! yah! yah!"

☞A writer in an Arkansas paper, who is evidently no friend of Lincoln, gives us his sentiments in the following style:

Two posts standant,
One beam crossant,
One rope pendant,
Abram at the end on't,
Glorious, splendent.

A bereaved Western widow addressed the pall-bearers at the funeral with—"You pall-bearers, just go into the buttery, and get some rum, and we'll start this man right'along."

A story is told of a tavern keeper by the name of A. S. Camp. The painter, in painting his sign, left out the points, so it read: Tavern kept by A S C A M P.

☞"Mr. Jones, why do you wear that bad hat?"

"Because, my dear sir, Mrs. Jones vows she will not go out of the house until I get a new one."

☞An editor of a paper in Indiana, wants to know if Western whiskey was ever seen "comin' thro' the rye?"

☞Quilp says there's many a woman strong enough to hold a fractious horse who can't hold her tongue.

☞"Bob, is that dog of your'n a pointer?"

"No, he's half hunter and half setter; he hunts bones when he's hungry, and sets by the stove when he's satisfied."

☞The man that drew a long breath has taken another chance in the same lottery.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY..... JAN. 25, 1861.

B. F. Meyers, Editor and Proprietor

Bedford Classical Institute.

The Second Session of the Second School year of this Institution, will open on Monday, Feb'y. 4th, 1861. No Pupils will be received for less than two quarters, or one Session.

JOHN LYON,
Bedford, Jan. 18, 1860. Principal.

Who are responsible?

We do not care to discuss, from a political stand-point, the troubles in which the country is at present involved. We would fain meet our friends and neighbors without distinction of party, and labor with them harmoniously for the peaceful and speedy settlement of all matters pertaining to the existing condition of national affairs. But the leaders of the so-called "Republican" party, have determined to make the doctrine of coercion a party test; they have resolved to maintain their party platform at every hazard, disregarding even that of civil war. These facts compel us, as a Democratic editor, to speak out in regard to the positions which political parties maintained on the question of the union, before disunion became a fixed and certain fact.

We need but appeal to impartial history, to show that the Democratic party has always been the Union party of the country. It was always, and is now, in favor of maintaining the Union, but not as Republicanism proposes, not by force of arms, not by the establishment, as it were, of a military despotism, but by the faithful observance of the Constitution, the only bond of Union, the only tie that binds the sister states together. "The Constitution and the Union," has always been the battle-cry of Democracy. Democratic Statesmen North and South, made the Constitution a common rallying-point, and so long as the people rallied with them, all was well. But in an evil hour the people of the North were seduced from the simple political religion of the Constitution.—False gods were erected for their worship, and like the foolish Israelites of old, they fell down in shameful idolatry before the golden calf of Exeter Hall Abolitionism. The Constitution was violated and set at naught by a majority of the Northern states. The Federal laws were nullified by solemn enactments of the State legislatures. The Constitutional rights of the people of the South were trampled under foot, and insult upon insult added to the injury thus inflicted upon our Southern brethren. All this was done and is now justified by the men who founded, built up, and are at present struggling to maintain, the organization of the sectional Republican party.

This party, as is well known, was founded upon the dogma of "no more slave States."—Nurtured and fed with the rich pabulum of "bleeding Kansas," it grew rapidly in numbers and influence, the whole free-soil and anti-slavery element of the old Whig, as well as of the Democratic party, gravitating at once toward an organization so congenial. The natural and inevitable result was that the once fraternal North and South were brought into direct [illegible] to each other. In spite of the warnings of the wisest statesmen of the Republic, in spite of the adjurations of Washington and the framers of the Constitution, in spite, of interest, reason, common sense, and patriotism, and risking the very price of liberty itself, a majority of the people of the North were induced to give their aid in bringing about this sectional conflict. We appeal to the intelligence of the reader, is this not true? Oh! that we could acquit them of the blame! Oh! that they might be able to make the extenuating plea, "we did it in ignorance of the consequences!" But they can make no such excuse. They were warned—warned a thousand times. Upon their heads must be the consequences. Upon the "Republican" party must rest the awful responsibility. The historian shall write of them, as an answer to every defence they may attempt,

"Ye knew your duty, but ye did it not!"

Mr. Lincoln opposed to Conciliation.

The New York *Tribune*, of the 17th inst., publishes an editorial so marked as to be conspicuous, in which it states "authoritatively, that President LINCOLN is not in favor of making concessions to the slave power, either pretended concessions, or real concessions." Upon this the editor of that model "Republican" sheet, exclaims, "*No Compromise, then! No delusive and deluding concessions!*" Thus Mr. LINCOLN, from his high position, sounds the keynote of a coercive and warlike policy to be taken up and repeated by his "Republican" followers. Can we expect anything but a bloody termination of the present troubles, should Mr. Lincoln persist in refusing just and honorable concessions to the South? Can we expect peace from the South, when the President elected by the North, proclaims war? It is impossible. Either Mr. Lincoln must concede to the Southern people their Constitutional rights, and in so doing abandon and repudiate the ultraism of the Chicago Platform, or there is an end to all hope for peace between the sections, an end to every vestige of the sovereignty of the Government, an end to every bond that binds the Union together, and the fair fabric of our once glorious republic, dissolves into chaos and our boasted liberty disappears in the long night of a bloody and barbarous anarchy. Will Mr. Lincoln dare to persist?

☞We have received a report of the proceedings of the Cumberland Valley Lyceum, which we will publish with pleasure in our next. They are unavoidably crowded out this week.

The Crittenden Amendments In the U. S. Senate.

A vote was taken one day last week, in the U. S. Senate, on the proposition of Senator Crittenden to extend the Missouri Compromise line to California. The vote resulted in the defeat of the proposition, every Republican Senator voting against it. On motion of Gen. Cameron, the Senate agreed to re-consider the question, every Democrat voting in favor of re-considering, whilst every Republican voted against it, excepting Gen. Cameron and Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut. This shows who are in favor of the Union and who are its enemies.

Local and Miscellaneous.

....Mr. Nathan McMullen, formerly of this place, but for the last seven years a citizen of California, returned to his old home in Bedford, on Monday evening last. Mr. McMullen was a soldier in the war with Mexico, and during his entire service bore himself as became a brave man and a true American citizen. His arrival here was appropriately made an occasion of the liveliest congratulation. His old friends and acquaintance rushed forward to meet him—the fife and drum sounded forth their notes of welcome—and amid the shouts and cheers of the assembled crowd, he was borne to the home of his boy-hood. As in a triumphal procession, troops of friends escorted him from one public place to another. First Col. Hafer's was visited. Here the fife and drum once more gave out their martial tones, a song appropriate to the occasion was sung by some of the boys, and short speeches were made by Col. J. W. Tate and B. F. Meyers. The crowd then proceeded to Munshower's, to investigate the oyster question. Here the speaking talent of our borough seemed to have concentrated itself for the time being, attracted, doubtless, by that seductive nondescript, the gaping bivalve of the Eastern Shore. At this place the crowd was entertained by speeches from Messrs. Gaither, S. H. Tate, Shannon, J. P. Reed, Over, and others. The rejoicing was kept up until a late hour, but "ye editor" being very regular in his habits, went home before the jollification ended, and, therefore, "this deponent further saith not."

....The lecture delivered by the Rev. Thomas Heyden, before the Temperance organization, of this place, on Monday evening last, was of a high order of merit, sustaining fully the reputation of the venerable lecturer as a sound thinker and an eloquent orator. We hear it highly spoken of by all who had the pleasure of hearing it.

....IMPORTANT IF TRUE!—ALARMING RUMOR!—It is reported that the Southern Seceders are preparing to capture the Sun, to prevent his going North. In that event we shall have *Winter* here all *Summer*.

....We occasionally receive communications without any known real name attached to them, with the request to insert them in our columns. This we cannot do. We have lately received several marriage notices from some unknown source, which we decline publishing, because we have no guaranty that they are genuine.

....The remains of Mrs. Elizabeth McDowell, who died in Pittsburg, in Oct., 1859, were brought to this place on Friday of last week, and interred in the Presbyterian burying ground, by the side of her husband, the late Charles McDowell, Esq.

....Our thanks are due to Messrs. Ashcom Shrock, and Sellers, of the House, and Messrs. Crawford and Wharton, of the Senate, for public documents.

....A. G. Curtin was inaugurated Governor of this State on the 15th inst. His Inaugural Address is moderate in its tone. We shall endeavour to give a synopsis of it next week.

A FEW WORDS FROM A BELL MAN.

B. F. MEYERS, Esq.—

In your issue of the 18th inst., occurs the following paragraph:

"What has become of John Bell in this crisis? Perhaps our friend, Dr. Compher, might tell us, though it seems to us that the Doctor is about as mute just now, as Mr. Bell."

I am honoured in having my humble name mentioned in connection, in any way, with that of a patriot and statesman, like the Hon. John Bell. He has, however, written a conservative, statesman-like letter, worthy of his name and fame—but in vain. One of his humblest followers, I may well be "mute," when the voice of the leader is unheard, or at least, unheeded. I have, also, been "mute," because I did not wish to attract public attention, and because I believed that argument was useless—holding that the Republicans, like Ephraim, "are joined to their idols," ebony, or other, and that, "whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad."

My friends, before the Election, had warned the people, with a prescience little short of phrophecy, of the things which have come to pass. In my circumscribed sphere, and to the extent of my time and of my humble abilities, I endeavored to remove the delusions under which, I believed, they laboured, and entreated them to pause before it was too late. But the madness of the hour prevailed—the events predicted have happened; and it only remains for us "to 'bide the storm."

I would, however, enjoin my Republican friends in the words of Cardinal Wolsey, wrung from him by his bitter remorse:—

"Cromwell! I charge thee, fling away ambition;
By that sin fell the angels; how can man then,
The image of his maker, hope to win by it?
Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's,
Thy God's and Truth's." ——
Had I but served my God with half the zeal
I served my king, he would not in mine age
Have left me naked to mine enemies."

Better to serve the cause of our country, than that of fanaticism and sectionalism, whose triumph ends in revolution and anarchy.

I may resume this subject hereafter.

J. COMPHER.

For the Bedford Gazette.

THE "LIVE" VS. THE "DEAD."

MR. EDITOR:

In the perusal of the "*Gazette*" of the 18th of January, we notice an article entitled "*Dead Teachers coming to Life.*" We can but say that we are glad to hear the teachers of "Liberty" say that they are taking steps in the proper direction. We find however, serious objections to the latter part of the article and here take occasion to reply to it.—The author seems to agree with us in our transactions and sentiments at the late "Teachers' Institute," yet seems to sneer at the idea of our being called "*live teachers*," and why? Merely because we are pleased to go to the trouble and expense of getting up an institute for the purpose of mutual improvement and for furthering the interests of the county in an educational point of view.

The author seems to be very confident that "Liberty will make her mark among the first in the county," if the qualities of the teachers are to be judged by the condition of the schools. He is certainly very sanguine, but we are afraid it is not from the fact that their schools are so much better than in all other parts of the county, but from his own misconceived idea of the proper advancement and condition of common schools. The single fact of their absenting themselves from the Institute is sufficient to prove that they are not laboring so much for the improvement of the common schools, nor for the educational interests of the county, as they are for the small pittance of the "almighty dollar" which they receive. No teacher who has the welfare of the county and of his profession at heart, will be afraid of losing a few days and spending a few dollars for promoting the educational interests of said county.

It is the desire to have teaching recognized as a profession, and it is certainly worthy of such a title, but so long as teachers will persist in remaining in comparative ignorance, so long will teaching and "hack-driving" stand on the same level. It is this very circumstance of teachers' laboring wholly for their own pecuniary interests that keeps the common schools in their now famishing condition. We perfectly agree with the County Superintendent in holding the institute where he did, inasmuch as it is the most eligible place. The idea of removing our institute to the extreme eastern end of the county for the purpose of gratifying the whims of a few teachers, who appear to have as their main object "twenty dollars a month," is, to say the least of it, really absurd.

The late Teachers' Institute was beneficial to all who felt interest enough in the cause of popular education to attend; and we have no doubt but that it would have been beneficial to our co-laborers of "Liberty" had they been willing to substitute, for the time being, their own good, and the good of the county in an educational sense, for a less noble end.

Respectfully,
KAPPA.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The hope in the wisdom of the leading men of the nation is lost. The dark cloud is now broken, and the storm has burst upon us in all its fury, and the good old ship of State is now drifting before the storm a dismantled and miserable wreck. Our hope now is in Providence alone, who only is able to say to the mountain waves, "Peace! be still."

The withdrawal of the Senators from Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi, to-day, was most impressive. The galleries were crowded, and an almost perfect stillness prevailed during the farewell speeches of the seceding Senators.

Senator Mallory shed tears profusely during his address tendering his resignation.

As Mr. Clay of Alabama spoke, the Senators all listened most attentively. He was so excited and nervous, that he could hardly hold in his hand the paper from which he read.

On the conclusion of the speeches there was great confusion in the Senate. Several Republicans bid the withdrawing Senators good bye. They then took their hats and portfolios and walked out. An immense crowd gathered around them in one corner of the chamber as they went out.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, has resigned the post as Chairman of the Committee on Finance in the Senate, which he has occupied for sixteen years. His reason is that the political complexion of the majority will soon be changed.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Governor Pickens, sent yesterday, a supply of fresh provisions to Major Anderson, with his compliments. The Major, however, refused to receive it, but returned thanks for the courtesy, and stated that he would decline to receive anything until he knew what course the Government at Washington intended to order.

A salute of five guns was fired on Saturday for the seceding States. The secession of Georgia has had a happy effect, but there has been no demonstration on account of it.

The Blusterers Snubbed.

Alluding to the valorous threats of the coercion section of the black-republican party, the Albany *Evening Journal*, whose editor may be supposed to know them well, quietly reminds them of their fondness for words rather than blows:

"The cheapest and the thinnest kind of patriotism is that which costs nothing. So, too, with that species of courage which, out of danger, vapors and swaggers. Of the army of abolitionists who have for so many years been teaching war and rapine, (on paper,) not one of them ever faced their enemy. When heroic John Brown, acting upon the principles so many professed, lay in prison awaiting execution, what abolitionists went to his rescue?"

The braggarts who discourse most eloquently in favor of coercion will keep their precious bodies out of sight should bullets begin to fly.

☞All the United States forts and arsenals in Louisiana were seized by the forces of that State last Saturday. The was no opposition except at Baton Rogue, where Major Haskins, in command of two companies of soldiers, refused at first to surrender. Six companies of State troops were displayed, and after a conference between the Major and the Governor the former gave up the arsenal.

RETIREMENT OF SOUTHERN SENATORS.—Senators Davis and Brown, of Mississippi; Yulee and Mallory, of Florida; Clay and Fitzpatrick, of Alabama; Toombs and Iverson, of Georgia; Hammond and Chestnut, of South Carolina, have retired from the Senate of the United States.

"The Star of the West."

A NARRATIVE OF HER VOYAGE AND THE ATTACK UPON HER.

The "Star of the West" has returned to New York, and landed her men at Governor's Island. The messenger sent by Major Anderson has arrived in Washington, and the cabinet has had the subject under consultation.

As this event will doubtless exercise a marked influence on the future of this country, and may be the first blow in a bloody fratricidal war, we give below a full description of the voyage of the "Star of the West," the attack upon her, &c., written by a reporter of the New York Express who was on board the vessel.

After detailing the embarkation of the troops in strict secrecy from Governor's Island, New York, no man among them knowing two hours before where he was going, and recounting the incidents of the voyage to Charleston, which were without special interest, the reporter thus proceeds when the vessel has arrived off Charleston:

I have never seen a finer morning than the one which dawned upon us. The sky was clear, and the moon, a faint crescent of silver, had just arisen, and the low coast looked like a dense forest of evergreen. The spires of Charleston became visible in the approaching daylight, and on the walls of Sumter we descried the American flag floating in the breeze. Now—about six and a half o'clock—we see the light-house; and now, too, we discover that the mysterious light just mentioned was that of a steamer at our right. Now the situation of the channel is ascertained, and we are under weigh; and now the steamer at our right is burning red and blue lights; and now she sends up rockets. There is no mistaking her movements; she is giving the alarm signal to Fort Moultrie.

On we go; the soldiers are below with loaded muskets, and the officers are ready to give the word if there is anything to do. Now it is broad daylight, and we are making directly into the guns of Fort Moultrie, whose black walls were distinctly visible. The steamer at our right is burning a signal light aft, and is making all possible headway up the harbor.—Now we discover a red Palmetto flag at our left on Morris Island, a little village called Cumming's Point, and apparently little more than a mile from Fort Sumter. "Is it possible that these fellows have got a battery off here?" asks one. "No," answers another, "There is no battery there."

But there is. It is now a quarter past seven, and we are about two miles from Forts Sumter and Moultrie, which are equi-distant from us, and, suddenly, whiz-z-z comes a *richochet* shot from Morris Island. It plunges into the water and skips along, but falls short of our steamer. The line was forward of our bow, and was, of course, an invitation to stop. But we are not ready to accept the proffered hospitality, and the Captain pays no attention to it, except to run up the stars and stripes at the masthead—the garrison flag mentioned before. A moment of anxious suspense, and bang! goes a heavy cannon from the same masked battery. The shot falls short of us a hundred yards or more, and bounds clean over our vessel aft, nearly on a line with the head of a sailor, but luckily, a little above it. On we go, and whiz-z-z again goes the smaller gun first fired, and a *richochet* shot skips along the water and falls short of us. "Booh!" exclaims the Captain; "you must give us bigger guns than that boys, or you cannot hurt us."

On we go without heeding the compliments of our Charleston friends. Another moment and bang! again goes the heavy gun. The ball now strikes our ship in the fore chains, about two feet above the water. A seaman was holding the lead to take the soundings, and the ball fortunately, was too far spent to go through the side of the vessel, although it left an honorable scar. The battery continues to play upon us, and a huge ball comes clean over us near the wheelhouse. We are not yet within range of the guns of Fort Moultrie, and yonder is a cutter in tow of a steamboat, preparing to open fire upon us. A moment longer and we shall be in range of these three batteries. The gunners on Morris Island are growing confident; if they get the right range they will send a shot through our side, scattering death and destruction. Moultrie, directly in front, will bring her heavy guns to bear, and will drive their deadly missiles into our bow, while the cutter will open on our right.

"Helm out of port!" shouts the captain and the Star of the West is turned about without any great loss of time, as you may well imagine. We turn without accident and steam away, with the stars and stripes still floating, and the battery still playing upon us by way of a parting salute. As we steam away, the steamer near Moultrie, having the hostile cutter in tow, steams away into Swash channel, evidently with the intention of cutting off our retreat; but she soon abandons the chase and we sail out, without a man killed or wounded, with our stores unharmed, and proceed unmolested, probably on our homeward journey.

No one on board displayed any symptoms of fear. Captain M'Gowan and the pilot, Mr. Brewer, were probably especial marks for the Morris Island battery, since a good shot through the wheel house would have been most disastrous. The soldiers, although two-thirds of them were recruits, appeared to be quite indifferent to the music, while the officers agreed that it was scandalous that they could not fight back.

The military men on board highly complimented the South Carolinians on their shooting in this first attempt.—They say it was well done—that all which was needed was a little better range, which they probably could have obtained in a few minutes. Their line was perfect; and the opinion is expressed that some one had charge of the guns who understood his business. "It was very good sport for them," remarked one of our officers, "to shoot at us, and there was nothing to trouble them. They had it all their own way. But when Uncle Sam gets a man-of-war in the channel, throwing shells into that sand-hill, they will learn the difference." Two guns were employed; the smaller, it is believed, a twelve pounder, and the larger a thirty two pounder. This, however, is only conjecture. Whatever their size, they were well manned. They were fired rapidly and with a will.

One of the officers hazarded a joke soon after we left the Charleston harbor. "The people of Charleston," he remarked, "pride themselves upon their hospitality; but it exceeds my expectation. They gave us several BALLS before we landed." It is believed that if the South Carolinians had not made such a mistake, we would have partaken of their hospitality, whatever it may be, as prisoners. If the battery on Morris Island had waited ten minutes longer we would have been completely at their mercy. It was only necessary for them to wait until we were within range of the guns of Fort Moultrie, and escape would have been impossible.—So that, had it not been for this new and unexpected battery on Morris Island, and its premature firing, we should inevitably have fallen into the hands of the enemy, if we had escaped shooting and drowning.

We crossed the Charleston bar, outward bound, about nine o'clock. There was then a consultation as to our future movements. The impossibility of entering the harbor, and landing at Fort Sumter, was sufficiently apparent. We had no instructions except to go to Fort Sumter, and it was decided that the only thing to be done was to put back to New York as soon as possible.

We made Sandy Hook this (Saturday) morning about daybreak. Thus we concluded a sea voyage of nearly a week's duration; and although the Star of the West failed to fulfil the mission on which she was despatched, every one who was on board feels that everything was done that could have been done.

From the Valley Spirit, Chambersburg Pa.

THE POVERTY OF THE SOUTH.

The poverty and insignificance of the South is a fruitful theme for Northern politicians.—They very confidently predict that if she goes out of the Union she must starve. This is the cry of politicians by which they try to deceive the people, but the business men of the North know better. They know the wealth of the South, and they know, too its importance to the well-being of the North, and hence their great effort to save the Union and keep up a reciprocal trade between the North and the South. The business men know and feel all this; but the politicians are too busy in "grinding their axes" to look after the workmen that are out of employment and their starving families. The South can live and get along flourishingly without the North—but not so the North without the South. If the Union is once dissolved and no trade kept up between the North and the South, then indeed is the North in danger of starvation. Her manufactories must stop, and all she depends on for her wealth and prosperity must go to wreck and ruin. We are only required to make a slight examination of the statistics of the country to be convinced of these facts by the figures. If we take up the volume of statistics of the United States we will find that Pennsylvania has a population of 2,311,789 to provide for, and that the total value of her exports amounts to but $4,148,251. South Carolina has a population of 283,583, and the total value of her exports yearly amounts to the snug sum of $15,316,573, exceeding that of Peunsylvania $11,168,337, and a population of 2,028,203 less to feed. These figures clearly indicate the quarter in which the danger of starvation exists.

Pennsylvania has an area of 47,000 square miles of territory, while that of South Carolina amounts to but 25,000. The improved land of Pennsylvania is estimated at 8,628,619 acres and that of South Carolina is set down, at 4,672,651. Now South Carolina, with one, half less of improved land than Pennsylvania, produces 300,901 bales of Cotton of 300 pounds each, 159,930,613 pounds of rice, 671 hogsheads of sugar, 15,904 gallons of molasses 20,925 tons of hay, 4,573,968 bushels of potatoes, 1,026,900 bushels of beans, 487,233 pounds of wool, 74,285 pounds of tobacco, 43,799 bushels of rye, 2,322,154, bushels of oats, 16,271,854 bushels of corn, 1,066,277 bushels of wheat, while her live stock is valued at $15,066,015, and that of slaughtered animals at $3,502,637. The value of her home-made manufactures exceed that of Pennsylvania to the amount of $160,393, South Carolina being put down at $909,525 and Pennsylvania at but $749,132. In the State of South Carolina there are 8 Colleges, 208 Academies, 724 Public Schools and 46 Political, Religious and Scientific periodicals with their 55,715 readers. We need have no apprehensions that a people displaying so much intelligence and industry are going to starve, the predictions of Northern politicians to the contrary notwithstanding!

We might extend our comparison between the North and the South generally, and the figures would clearly establish the facts that the latter excels the former in everything that can add to the happiness and prosperity of a people. We will for the present, however, only take the State of Georgia, as she is likely to be the next to go out of the Union, and undertake to show that she is not only the equal of Pennsylvania in her Constitutional rights which the Republican party deny, but also in all the elements of wealth and greatness. Pennsylvania has an area of 47,00 square miles of territory, with "a soil *generally good*, and much of it is of very superior quality." Georgia has 58,000, in which is included the salt-marshes which extend from the ocean, along the whole coast, for a distance into the interior of ten or twelve miles. Back of these marshes commence the Pine-barrens, which reach from 60 to 90 miles from the coast. Beyond this again is the country of sand-hills, 30 or 40 miles wide. It is only what is called the Upper Country, where the soil is strong and fertile, that is generally cultivated. Georgia has but 6,378,479 acres of improved land. Pennsylvania has 8,628,619. Now Georgia, with 2,250,130 acres less of improved land than Pennsylvania, raises 500,000 bales of cotton which will buy the wheat crop of Pennsylvania. Georgia produces 30,080,099 bushels of Corn—Pennsylvania but 19,835,214. Georgia raises 7,213,807 bushels of Potatoes—Pennsylvania but 6,032,904; Georgia, 1,142,011 bushels of Beans—Pennsylvania but 55,231; Georgia raises 2,168,617 Hogs—Pennsylvania but 1,040,366. Georgia also raises 1,088,534 bushels of Wheat, 53,750 bushels of Rye, 3,820,44 bushels of Oats, and 423,924 pounds of Tobacco. In addition to this, Georgia produces, which Pennsylvania does not, 38,950,691 pounds of Rice, 206,150 gallons of Molasses, 1,642 hhds. of Sugar of 1,000 pounds each. In her other Agricultural products, which it is not necessary here to specify, Georgia falls but little behind Pennsylvania in any, while in most of them she is her equal. In the progress of population—we take the white population only from 1820 to 1850,—while Pennsylvania little more than doubles her population, Georgia nearly trebles hers. If we take the town of Harrisburg, the capital of our State, and compare it with Augusta, Georgia, we will find that each place in 1840 had a population of 6,000. Harrisburg has increased but 1,350 according to the Census of 1850. South Carolina has 15,684 and Georgia 40,000 white inhabitants who can neither read or write.—This certainly looks bad; but then Pennsylvania, with all her boasted facilities for education beats them both—she has her 66,928 persons over 21 years of age who are in the same bad fix. If Pennsylvania can boast her superiority in the number of her Political Newspapers, South Carolina and Georgia have the prouder boast that they excel her in the number of their Scientific Journals. South Carolina has 2 Scientific periodicals with 2,000 subscribers, and Georgia 4 with 10,000, while Pennsylvania has but 1 with a circulation of only 1,500.—So much by way of a comparison between the North and South in the items of intelligence, produce and population.

DEMOCRATIC UNION MEETING!

The Democratic citizens of Bedford county, and all others opposed to the uncompromising, coercive and war-producing policy of the "Republican" party in regard to the present National difficulties, are requested to assemble in MASS MEETING, at the COURT HOUSE, in Bedford, on

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11th,

at 7½ oclock.

LET ALL COME who sustain the doctrine of President BUCHANAN that this Union "can never be cemented by the blood of its citizens shed in civil war!"

LET ALL COME who stand by Senator DOUGLAS, when he nobly rings out the cry, "I deny the right to make war in order to regain possession of a State, in order to enforce the laws. I am for peace to save the Union. *WAR IS DISUNION*, certain and inevitable, final, and irrepressible!"

LET ALL COME, who believe with Senator CRITTENDEN, that "unless something is done by concession, we will be a separated and divided people;" and especially,

LET ALL COME who are in favor of the adoption of the Crittenden Amendments, or any similar peaceful mode of settling the alarming difficulties in which our country is at present involved.

G. H. SPANG,
Chairman Dem. Co. Com.

Jan. 25th, 1861.

THE GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.—The functional irregularities peculiar to the weaker sex, are invariably corrected without pain or inconvenience by the use of Judson's Mountain Herb Pills. They are the safest and surest medicine for all the diseases incidental to females of all ages, and more especially so in this climate.

Ladies who wish to enjoy health should always have these Pills. No one who ever uses them once will allow herself to be without them. They remove all obstructions, purify the blood and give to the skin that beautiful, clear and healthful look so greatly admired in a beautiful and healthy woman. At certain periods these Pills are an indispensable companion. From one to four should be taken each day, until relief is obtained. A few doses occasionally, will keep the system so healthy, and the blood so pure, that diseases cannot enter the body.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS ARE SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

—MARRIED—

On the 12th of December, by John Smith, Esq., Mr. Jacob H. Kinsey, to Miss Mary L. Fisher, both of Schellsburg borough.

On the evening of the 31st ult., by the Rev. Sam'l. Yingling, Mr. Josiah M. Gephart, to Miss Kate E. Waltman, both of Bedford.

At the Friend's Cove parsonage, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. C. F. Hoffmeier, Mr. William Diehl, to Miss Catherine England, daughter of Mr. Peter England, both of Friend's cove.

—DIED—

NICODEMUS.—Near Pattonsville, Morrison's Cove, on the morning of January the 11th, Sarah Margaret, youngest daughter of Samuel and Lydia Nicodemus, aged 13 years, 4 months, and 19 days.

She retired to her bed in her usual health, and was found to be a corpse the next morning. "What is your life?"

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Friday, 15th March, next, his property at the "Turn," one mile below Bedford, containing about one hundred acres This property is well and favorably located—is good land, with 60 acres under good fence, and has a water-power on it that is not surpassed by any in the county. It is at a point where a grist mill would command the custom of a large part of Snake Spring Valley, Friend's Cove, the "Dutch Corner," and Bedford and vicinity. It lies on both sides of the turnpike, where the Railroad, when made, must run within a few rods of the mill seat. The undersigned feels bound to sell, and a bargain can be had. Terms: One third in hand, and the balance in three payments, without interest. For particulars address Cessna & Shannon, Bedford, Pa., or

WM. CHENOWETH,
Jan. 25, 1861. Bedford, Pa.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike road Company for the year ending Jan. 7th, 1861.

DR.		CR.	
To balance at last set'mt,	$3,385.84.	By amount of expenses,	$4,080.73½
Receipts,	4,951.40.	Dividends paid since last settlement,	1,276.12½
		S. Barnhart's judgment and costs	942.68
		Managers' pay	250.00
		Sec'y. and Treasurer,	100.00
		Bal. in Treasury,	1,687.70
	$8,337.24		$8,337.24

Unpaid dividend, $2,133.97

W. H. McDOWELL,
Jan. 25, 1861. Treasurer.

Michael Wheeling vs. Juliana Wheeling. In Common Pleas of Bedford county, No. 14, Nov. Term, 1859.

Subpoena on Libel for Divorce. The undersigned appointed Commissioner to take testimony and report facts, &c., in this case, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Feb'y. 5th, 1861, at which time all wishing can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
Jan. 25, 1861. Commissioner.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed Auditor to make distribution of the money arising from the sale of the real estate of Jno. G. Clark, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Wednesday, Feb'y., 6, 1861, at his Office in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all desiring can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
Jan. 25, 1860. Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testementary upon the estate of James Hinton, of Napier tp., dec'd., having been granted the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for payment.

SHADRACH HINTON,
of Napier tp.,
J. C. ELY,
of Schellsburg, Ex'ors.
Jan. 25, 1861.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS—

Drawn for February Term, (2d Monday,) 11th day, 1861.

A. B. Bunn, Foreman, Abraham Bulger, Henry S. Blizzard, Joseph Beegle, James Blackburn, Josiah Bruner, Solomon Conn, A. Entriken, Esq., Adam Ferguson, Lewis Fyan, Thos. R. Gettys, Peter F. Gallegas, Joseph Heckman, John Hoenstine, John S. Miller, Henry Naugle, John Otto, Thomas A. Piper, Jacob Rice, Samuel Shivers, Philip Snider, John Stiffler, Abraham Smith, John A. Wertz.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS.

John Burns, George Barthelow, Samuel Bottomfield, Simon Brumbaugh, Daniel Border, William Cornel, Reuben Colvin, Samuel Cypher, Samuel Davis, Daniel Fetter, Michael Fluck, Samuel S. Fluck, Jacob Hilligas, John Hohman, Asa Housare, Jared Hanks, Joseph Imler, William Jones, Joseph Long, Perry Morgart, Henry Moyer, David T. Miller, John May, David Patterson, John Riley, William Robison, Henry Rose, Solomon Shrader, Daniel Stone, Samuel Shafer, Peter Steckman, Simon Sides, Daniel Snider, Job Shoemaker, Tobias Snider, Benjamin Valentine, John H. Walter, A. J. Woodcock.

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for trial at February Term, (11 day,) 1861.

J. C. McLanahan et al use vs.		A. J. Snively Esq.
Nathan Carothers	"	Alex. George
Wm. Anderson's adm'r	"	H. Easton et al
G. D. Trouts' use	"	Gideon Hitchew
J. L. Hill, et al	"	Geo. Troutman et al
Dan'l. Mean	"	D. Fletcher et al
Henry Reighart et al	"	Wm. H. Irwin et al
Isett, Wigton & Co	"	Hugh McNeal
Abner Thompson	"	David Stuckey
Henry Heft's use	"	Thos. Kensir et al
Henry Ickes et al	"	A. J. Crissman
Wm. E. Clark	"	David Brallier
Henry Conrad	"	Patrick Burns et al
Henry Reighart et al	"	Wm. H. Irvin
Central Bank of Pa.	"	F. D. Beegle et al
Tarasher, Rogers & Co.	"	James Dthew et al.
O. E. Shannen's use	"	Philip Keagy
Abraham Skelley	"	Joseph Garber

Prothy's Office, Bedford, Jan. 18 | S. H. TATE, Prothonotary.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 12th day of February next, at the Court House, in Bedford for confirmation.

1. The account of Henry Bennett, adm'r., of the Estate of Robert Bennett, late of Southampton tp. dec'd.
2. The final account of Joseph B Noble, Esq., guardian of Alferd S. Over, minor son of Jacob Over, late of South Woodberry township deceased.
3. The account of John P. Reed, Esq., administrator of the Estate of John Crisman, late of the State of Iowa, dec'd.
4. The final account of Jacob Long, Ex'r., of the last will, &c.. of David Long, late of Middle Woodberry tp , dec'd.
5. The account of Jacob Long, guardian of John T. Keagy and Susannah Keagy now Susannah Jacobs, of Middle Woodberry township.
6. The account of Jacob Long, adm'r., of the Estate of Elizabeth Long late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.
7. The account of Solomon Williams, adm'r., of the estate of Levi Clark late of West Providence tp., dec'd.
8. The final account of Jacob A. Nicodemus, Ex'r., of the last will, &c.. of Jacob Nicodemus, late of Middle Woodberry, tp., dec'd.
9. The account of John Fickes, guardian of Elizabeth Barley, formerly Elizabeth Fickes, one of the daughters of Valentine Fickes, dec'd.
10. The account of Peter Bechtel, adm'r. of the Estate of Theodore Snowberger, late of South Woodberry tp., dec'd.
11. The account of William Hammer, one of the executors of the last will, &c., of John Hammer late of Union tp., dec'd.
12. The account of John Nycum, adm'r., of the Estate of William Nycum, late of Monroe township dec'd.
13. The account of Mary Weaverling, Executrix, of the last will, &c., of Henry Weaverling, late of West Providence tp., dec d.
14. The account of Maria Hunt and Samuel Radebaugh, adm'rs of the estate of Joseph Hunt, late of Cumberland Valley tp. dec'd.

Register's Office, Bedford, Jan. 18, 61 | S. H. TATE, Register.

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE,—

Notice is hereby given that the account of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., committee of George Owe, a lunatic, has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and that the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas in and for said county, for confirmation on Tuesday, the 12th day of February next.

Prothy's Office, January 18, 1861. | S. H. TATE. Proth'y.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 19th day of November, A. D., 1860, before the Judges of said Court,

On motion of G. H. Yang, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Dr. William W. Reed, late of South Woodberry township, dec d., to wit: Baron Reed, William Reed, and Nathaniel P. Reed, all residing in Bedford County, to be and appear at the Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the 2d Monday, 11th day of February, next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Dr. Wm. W. Reed, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a Writ of Partition or Valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, and to the will of said County, directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford, the 26th day of Nov., 1860.

ATTEST: JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff. SAM'L. H. TATE, Clerk.

Jan. 18, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned, appointed auditor by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to distribute the assets in the hands of E. Bell, adm'r. of the estate of Joseph Weyant, dec'd., will attend to the duties of said appointment on Friday, 1st Feb. 1861, at his office, in Bedford borough, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day.

O. H. GAITHER, Auditor.

Jan. 18, 1861.

NOTICE.—

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., are hereby notified that the books, notes &c., are in the hands of J. W. Lingenfelter for collection and that suit will be brought against all who disregard this notice.

OLIVER HORTON, Administrator.

Jan. 18, 1861.

GREAT BARGAINS!

GREAT BARGAINS!

GREAT BARGAINS!

Wishing to reduce our stock as low as possible by Spring, we will offer every description of

WINTER GOODS!

WINTER GOODS!

WINTER GOODS!

AT COST, FOR CASH.

AT COST, FOR CASH.

AT COST, FOR CASH.

Ready made Clothing at Half-Price.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Jan. 14, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By Virtue of Sundry writs of Fi Fas, Vend Exponas and Levari Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1861, at 11 O'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 70 acres more or less, about 45 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house, log barn and tenant house thereon erected, also a small apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Henry Imler, William Lamburn, and others, situate in Union township, Bedford co., and taken in execution as the property of Peter Colebaugh.

—ALSO—

One lot of ground in the Town of Rainsburg, fronting 82½ feet on Main Street and extending back about 165 feet to lot of Andrew J. Robbins, with a two story frame dwelling house with back building attached, and small frame stable thereon erected, adjoining lot of A. J. Robbins on the North and lot of George Vaughan on the South, situate in Colerain Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of William O'Neal.

—ALSO—

One tract of land consisting of parcels, or tracts of land, contiguous and adjoining, containing 35 acres, more or less, about 10 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house thereon, erected, also a young peach orchard & apple trees thereon, adjoining lands of George B. Kay's heirs, George Clapper, Christian Baitzel, and others, situate in Hopewell Township, Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Preston Briles and Melford James.

—ALSO—

Two lots of ground in Stonerstown, each fronting 55 feet on Main Street, leading to Saxton and extending back about 159 feet, with a plank house with basement story thereon erected, adjoining lot of James Dunn and others, situate in Liberty Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Terrence Kinney.

—ALSO—

One tract of land containing 259 acres, more or less, about 25 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house and small stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of William Brollier, Joseph W. Tate, Esq., and others, situate in Hopewell township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of George Swartz.

—ALSO—

All the undivided third part of seven tracts of land, warranted in the names of William Lane, William Forrester, George Hinish, Francis Johnston Alexander Johnston, David Montgomery, and James Hunter, containing about 2300 acres, more or less, situate on Yellow Creek, in Hopewell township, Bedford County, and known as the Lemnos Iron Works property.

—ALSO—

One tract of land warranted in the name of Swope, King & Co., containing 237½ acres, more or less, situate in said township, and known as the Bedford Forge tract, and taken in execution as the property of Henry S. King.

—ALSO—

One part of a tract of unimproved land, containing 360 acres, more or less, in the name of Margaret Diehl, adjoining land in the name of Samuel Diehl, on the South, Top of Cove Mountain on the West, Solomon Diehl on the North, and Frederick Herring on the West, situate in Shover's Valley, Bedford township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of the heirs and legal representatives of Dr. William Watson, Dec'd.

—ALSO—

The undivided half of one tract of land containing 21 acres, more or less, unimproved, adjoining land of King & Osborne, and others.

—ALSO—

The undivided half of 19 acres of land, about 4 acres cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of Rathmell Wilson and others.

—ALSO—

The undivided half of 160 acres of land, more or less, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John P. Anderson and others.

—ALSO—

One tract of land containing 5 acres, more or less, nearly all cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of Rathmell Wilson and others, all situate in Broad Top Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Lemuel Evans.

—ALSO—

One tract of land containing 75 acres, more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house and log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Henry Harcleroad and others, situate in Colerain Township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Evelina Harcleroad and William B. Hartzell.

—ALSO—

One lot of ground fronting about 200 feet on the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road, and extending back about 90 feet, with a story and a half log dwelling house, new frame wagon maker shop and new frame stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of John W. Scott on the East, West and South, situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Andrew J. Kegg.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Jan. 18, 1861.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. **FRANCIS M. KIMMELL**, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Bedford, Somerset and Fulton, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace: and A. J. Snively & John Taylor, Esqs., Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the 2d Monday of Feb. (being the 11th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 18th day of January in the year of our Lord 1861.

JOHN J. CESSNA, *Sheriff.*

ATTENTION! BEDFORD RIFLEMEN.—You are hereby ordered to meet for Parade, at the Court House, in Bedford, on Friday the 22d of February, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A.M., in full Winter Uniform, (with Plume.) It is desired by the Brigade Inspector that there be a full turn out. Very important business will be laid before the Company on that occasion.

By order of the Captain.

GEORGE STIFFLER, O. S.

Jan. 18, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, commissioner to hear and report the evidence in the case of Michael Miller's admr's. use of John Aisip, against John W. Smith, hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties interested, on the 22d day of January, 1861, at his office in Bedford, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

J. W LINGENFELTER, Comm'r.

Jan. 11th, 1861.

Iron City College

$35.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upward of *TWELVE HUNDRED* young men from *TWENTY-EIGHT* different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000.00 PER ANNUM,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞ Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals,

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.

Jan. 18, 1860.

BEDFORD COUNTY SS:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 19th day of November A. D., 1860, before the Judges of the same Court,

On motion of John Mower, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heir's and legal representatives of Melchior Fisher, late of Harrison Township deceased, to wit, Louis Fisher, Catherine, intermarried with Jackson Waggoner, and Margaret, intermarried with William M. Hill, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the second Monday, 11th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Melchior Fisher, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of an order of Partition or Valuation, issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford the 26th day of November A. D., 1860.

S. H. TATE, Clerk.

Jan. 11th, te.

NOTICE.—

The following named persons, have filed their petitions for Tavern License, in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for Bedford County, and will be presented to said county, on Monday, the 11th day of February next.

Peter Kinsey	Juniata tp.	
P. G. Morgart,	Bloody Run	Borough
William Dibett,	" "	"
David Stoner,	South Woodberry	Tp.
John McElheny	" "	"
George Baily,	Londonderry	"
George Wemmer	Monroe	"
Frederick Berkhimer,	St. Clair	"
David Sleek.	do do	"
J. B. Castner,	Broad Top	"

Clerk's office, Bedford, Jan. 11th, '61. | S. H. TATE, Clerk.

NOTICE.—

All persons knowing themselves indebted to firm of Ferguson & Shafer, are hereby notified, that their Books, &c., are in the hands of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., for collection, with orders to collect by suit, or otherwise, as speedily as possible.

FERGUSON & SHAFER.

Jan'y. 3d, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Jacob Klites, late of Southampton tp., deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID KLITES, Administrator.

Jan. 4th, '61.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned appointed Auditor to make distribution of the funds in the hands of John Sill and John Mower Esq., assignees of Patrick Dollard, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bedford, on Monday, the 21st day of January inst., at which time, those interested can attend.

JOB. MANN, Auditor.

Bedford, Jan. 4th, '61.

FOR RENT—

The subscriber offers for rent the Store Room known as the "Kerns Stand," immediately opposite the store of N. Lyons & Sons, and lately occupied by J. & J. M. Shoemaker.—ALSO—the Dwelling House at present in the occupancy of W. M. Hall, Esq. Application should be made soon.

F. C. REAMER.

Dec. 21st.

SETTLE YOUR ACCOUNTS.—

Our published terms, as our friends will please bear in mind, require annual settlement of our accounts on the first of January of each year. Our books are now ready for such settlement, and we respectfully, but earnestly, request all who are indebted to us to come forward and arrange their accounts. A word to the wise is sufficient.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & Co.

Bedford, Jan. 1, 1861.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber residing in Schellsburg; Bedford county, upon the last will &c., of Philip Shrader, late of St Clair Township, dec'd., he notifies all persons indected to the estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims, are tequested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

ABRAM B. BUNN, Executor.

Jan. 4th; '61.

NOTICE.—

In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, Nov. Term, 1860.

Application of the Methodist Episcopal Congregation of the Borough of Bedford, for charter of incorporation.

In pursuance of the order of said Court of Common Pleas, Notice is hereby given, that the Methodist Episcopal Congregation of the Borough of Bedford, have made application to said Court, filed with the Prothonotary, setting forth that they are desiring to acquire and enjoy the powers and immunities of a corporation or body politic, and accompanied by a constitution or instrument in writing, specifying the objects, articles, conditions and name style and title under which they mean to associate, and that, if no sufficient cause be shown to the contrary, the said Court will; at next term, decree and declare that said congregation shall become and be a corporation or body politic, under the name style and title of "The Methodist Episcopal Church of the Borough of Bedford."

By order of the Court.

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.

Jan. 4th, '61.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration on the estate of Aaron Good, late of Napier Township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, notice, is therefore, given to all persons indebted, to said estate, to make payment to him, at the residence of the dec'd., in said Township, on the 17th of January, inst., and those having claims will present them for settlement, at the same time. If the subscriber is not called on at the time above specified, James Allison, Esq., residing in said Township, is authorized to make settlement and receive money due the Estate.

WM. ZIMMERMAN. Administrator.

Jan. 4th, '61.

THE SCIENCE OF EDUCATION AND ART OF TEACHING, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

Above, we present you with a perfect likeness of Tezaco, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis from the Agents for these Pills.

The Inventor and Manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "Mountain Herb Pills" were discovered. A very interestin account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine excels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, clearing and resuscitating the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach, a medicine like the "Mountain Herb Pills," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Bowel Complaints,	*Debility,*	*Inward Weakness,*
Coughs,	*Fever and Ague,*	*Liver Complaints,*
Colds,	*Female Complaints,*	*Lowness of Spirits,*
Chest Diseases,	*Headaches,*	*Piles,*
Costiveness,	*Indigestion,*	*Stone and Gravel,*
Dyspepsia,	*Influenza,*	*Secondary Symptoms.*
Diarrhœa,	*Inflammation,*	
Dropsy,	* * * * * * *	

GRIAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cause the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring to rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tezucos, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "Great Medicine" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—*The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.*

B. L. JUDSON & Co.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 50 Leonard Street,

NEW YORK.

☞ FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS. ☜

To be had at H. C. REAMER'S Drug and Book Store, Bedford, Pa.

Jan. 1, 1860.–1y.

LOOKING GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE FRAMES, OIL PAINTINGS,

The most extensive and elegant assortment at the very lowest rates.—Glasses in store of every description. Mahogany framed Glasses, for country sales. Prints and Portrait frames, Window Cornices, Gilt Mouldgs, etc. Estimates for furnishing Glasses to fit every space, by mail on application. Engravings of Grecian and Antique Paintings.—Catalogues gits.

JAS. S. EARLE & SON, 816 Chestnut St., Phil'a.

May 18,'0.–1 yr.

FALL TRADE NOTICE.

BINN, RAIGUEL & CO., *No. 137 North Third Street,* IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF FANCY DRY GOODS,

Invite the attention of Purchasers to their extensive Stock of Fany Dry Goods, Silks, Embroideries, Cloths, Cassimeres &c.

May 18,'60-

B. FRANK. JACKSON,

PRINTER AND STATIONER, *39 CHESTNUT STREET,* PHILADELPHIA.

May 18,'66.1 yr.

H. BANCROFT & CO., IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FRENCH GERMAN AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, *No. 330 Market Street, Philadelphia.*

May 18,'60.-1 yr.

WINCHESTER & CO.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,

—AND—

PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, *No. 706 CHESTNUT Street,*

Above Seventh, opposite the Washington House,

Fine Shirts and Drawers made from measurement at a few days notice and in all cases Warranted to fit. Formula for measurement furnished on application by mail. LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

May 18,'60.–1yr.

WHY NOT? WHY NOT?

Save your money,

By buying your goods of

OSTER & CARN,

Cheep side.

You'll find it the cheapest place in town.

They have just received another choice selection of new and choice Winter goods.

Their stock is large, and suited to the wants of the community. Call and see.

Dec. 14th, 1860.

NOTICE.—

All persons are hereby notified that I have purchased the following personal property, viz: 2 cows—one white, and one red, 2 beds and bedding, 1 ten plate stove, 152 bushels of corn, 65 bushels oats, 22 bushels buckwheat, ½ of 15 acres of rye, 4 acres do, 3 acres do, ½ of 5 acres do, 1 rick of hay—4 tons—2 stacks, 2 tons each, one 2 horse plow, 1 shovel plow, 1 harrow, 2 sleds, 1 sett gears, 1 pair double and single trees, and have left the same with William May, and Mary his wife, of Southampton township, Bedford county, during my pleasure.

The hay, grain, and ssme of the other property is for sale, and all persons are notified not to purchase, except from myself, any of the same.

JOSEPH W. TATE.

Jan. 18, 1861.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the million, at Dr. Harry's.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1869.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes: "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration* of the *uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla: the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents can furnish.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Oct. 12, 1860.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M., Principal,
Miss A. L. BRIM, Preceptress,
Miss S. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competent Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics Natural sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres, in music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The next session will commence on Jan. 22, 1861. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address

W. W. BRIM,

Dec. 21, 1860. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

MARTHA T. MARTIN, C. H. HAMRICK, J. A. L. MORREL, GEO. R. PEDDLE, S. R. MARTIN.

F. A. BAKER, WITH MARTINS, PEDDLE, HAMRICK & CO. —IMPORTERS OF— HOSIERY, GLOVES AND NOTIONS, *No. 30, North Fourth St., Phil.*

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, living in Middle Middle Woodberry township, on the Estate of Joseph Keagy, late of said township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

D. S. LONGENECKER, Executor

Jan. 11, 1861.

DR. MOTT'S CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE PILLS OF IRON.

AN APERIENT AND STOMACHIC PREPARATION of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest medical authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. Innoxious in all maladies in which it has been tried, it has proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

In Debility, Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Tuberculosis, Salt Rheum, Mismenstruation, Whites, Chlorosis, Liver Complaint Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fever Pimples on the Face, &c.

In cases of *General Debility*, whether the result of acute disease or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description nor written attestation would render credible. Invalids so long bed-ridden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly re-appeared in the busy world as if just returned from protracted travel in a distant land. Some very signal instances of this kind are attested of female sufferers, emaciated victims of apparent marasmus, sanguineous exhaustion, critical changes, and that complication of nervous and dyspeptic aversion to air and exercise for which the physician has no name.

In *Nervous Affections* of all kinds, and for reason familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of Iron must necessarily be salutary, for, unlike the old oxides, it is vigorously tonic, without being exciting and over-heating: and gently regularly aperient, even in the most obstinate cases of costiveness, without ever being a gastric purgative, or inflicting a disagreeable sensation.

It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so remarkably effectual and permanent a remedy for *Piles*, upon which it also appears to exert a distinct and specific action, by dispersing the local tendency which forms them.

In *Dyspepsia*, innumerable as are its causes, a single box of these Chalybeate Pills has often sufficed for the most habitual cases.

In unchecked *Diarrhœa*, even when advanced to Dystentery, confirmed, emaciating and apparently malignant, the effects have been equall decisive and astonishing.

In the local pains, loss of flesh and strength, debilitating cough, and remittent hectic, which generally indicate *Incipient Consumption*, this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and physicians, in several very gratifying and interesting instances.

In *Scrofulous Tuberculosis*, this medicated iron has had far more the good effect of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine, without any of their well-known liabilities.

The attention of females cannot be too confidently invited to this remedy and restorative, in the cases peculiarly affecting them.

In *Rheumatism*, both chronic and inflammatory, in the latter, however, more decidedly, it has been invariably well reported, both as alleviating pain and reducing the swellings and stiffness of the joints and muscles.

In *Intermittent Fevers* it must necessarily be a great remedy and energetic restorative, and its progress in the new settlements of the West, will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.

No remedy has ever been discovered, in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt happy and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills price 50 cents per box; for sale by druggists and dealers. Will be sent free to any address, on receipt of the price.

D. BORDER,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,
AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citize of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils. &c. &c.

April 27, 185[illegible]

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendi variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

GRANVILLE STOKES'
GIFT CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
ONE PRICE AND NO ABATEMENT.

NO. 607 CHESTNUT STREET.

GRANVILLE STOKES would return thanks to the public for their appreciation of his efforts to please, and their liberal patronage.

In order to keep up this kindly feeling, he has yielded to the solicitations of many of his friends and inaugurated a new system of Gifts with each Garment sold. To his choice selection of fine Fabrics, and made-up Clothing, he invites the scrutiny of the public, as well as to his new mode of doing business. Each article is warranted to be, in Fabric, Style and Make, equal to any gotten up in the City, and one price, (lower than the lowest,) marked on the Ticket.

Each article sold, or measured for, is accompanied by a Gift, varying in value from $1 to $100.

N. B.—None but the most skillful Designers, Cutters and Workmen employed; and satisfaction in Fit, Fashion, Fabric, Price and Gift, guaranteed at

GRANVILLE STOKES'
ONE PRICE GIFT CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
NO. 607 CHESTNUT STREET.

Nov. 18,'60.–6 ms.

BLAIR COUNTY
NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY,
MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
J. W. DICKERSON, } Principals.

This institution will commence its first session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, Nov. 5th, 1860. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.

The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.

The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Hollidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former: thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school are:—

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.

2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the higher branches.

3d. The preparation of students for the Colleges.

The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.

Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.

Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced preceptress.

Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.

Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room rent, and fuel, $118.00 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, address

E. J. OSBORNE, or J. W. DICKERSON,
Care of J. C. Everhart, Martinsburg, Blair co., Pa.
Oct. 12, 1860.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
BETWEEN
CHAMBERSBURG & LATROBE, via BEDFORD.

A new and splendid line of Concord built Coaches, leaves Chambersburg daily (Sunday excepted) at 7 A. M., and arrives in Bedford at 7 P. M. the same day. Leaves Bedford daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M., for Latrobe, making close connection with Mail train for Pittsburg and the West. Returning, leaves Latrobe daily (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the train from Pittsburg, at 9:30, A. M., and arrives in Bedford same evening. Passengers wishing to go East, take the coach next morning at 7 A. M., and arrive at Chambersburg same evening at 7 P. M.

RATES OF FARE:—From Bedford to Chambersburg, $3 50. From Bedford to Latrobe, $3 50. From Bedford to Pittsburg, $4.25.

The stock on this road cannot be surpassed by any in the State, and the drivers are careful, sober and accommodating. This is the cheapest, most expeditious and pleasant route passengers can take, going East or West. For further information apply to James Reamer, Chambersburg, John Hafer, Bedford, Chas. W. Fiser, Latrobe.

A. J. REESIDE, Contractor.

N. B. Passegers for Somerset and Johnstown, connect at Stoytown with J. A. Garman's Line of Mail Coaches. Also, at Jenner X Roads with E. Kierman's mail line.

Sept. 7, 1860.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—
OF VALUABLE COAL LAND.

The undersigned Trustee, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to sell the real estate of William Anderson, late of Broad Top Township, deceased, by virtue of an order of said court, will expose to public sale on the premises, on Tuesday the 29th day of January, next, the one undivided third part of a tract of land situated in Brad Top Township aforesaid, containing 216 acres 10 perches, composed of parts of three warrants in the names of Gabriel Chaney, Jeremiah Duvall, & Mary Foster; adjoining lands of Richard L. Foster, Septimus Foster and others; This is considered one of the BEST COAL TRACTS on the Mountain, the exposure being exceedingly favorable for working. TERMS CASH.

Sale will be opened at one o'clock of said day.

Dec. 14 1860. JOHN P. REED,
Trustee.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT Of Kerosene Lamps and Shades, just received at
Oct. 2, 1860. HARRY'S.

A LOT OF PURE MAPLE SUGAR, FOR SALE by
July 20,'60. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

MACCARONI, CHEESE, CRACKERS, CRYSTALIZED Fruit and Gum Candies for sale by
July 20. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

TINSEL ZEPHYR, all colors at Dr Harry's

SOMETHING NEW & USEFUL
CAN ALWAYS BE SEEN AT

HARTLEY'S.

Hartley has just received the finest assortment of Meat cutters and Stuffers ever brought to the county. He has a new article of cutter that excels all others, cheap and durable, also Butcher Knives by the hundred, Meat Saws, &c.,

PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL AND LAMPS

Brilliant, cheap and beautiful. Said to burn 2 hours for one cent, no smoke, no smell, no explosion, go to Hartley's and purchase before the prettiest are sold, and purchase a nice cheap light for the long winter nights.—Hartley also has

SPALDING'S LIQUID GLUE,

which should be in every house; it mends most everything.

HARDWARE BY THE TON,

Oil and Paints, of nearly every kind,
Iron, Nails and Glass,
Farm Implements and Machinery.
Satisfaction given to all reasonable persons.
Cash buyers wanted and favored.
Those who pay promptly and known to be reliable, may be credited 6 months.

Nov. 9, 1860.

UNION HOTEL.—
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, deceased, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call.—He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 30, 1860.

ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.—

A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operation, By Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of Editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in readily solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the Calculator is so simple, that any one who knows how to add, subtract, multiply, or divide, can easily solve any of the many examples that arise in business, or arrive at the result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment, by reference, to arrive at the true result The calculator differs in this respect from all Arithmetics of the day, and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathematical works is in the hands of the teacher in the school-room—it facilitates time and insures correctness.

THE WORK TREATS OF THE

Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick work, of Stone and Stone Work, of Grain and Grain Bins, of Coal and Coal Bins, of Wood, of Solids, of Liquids, of Circular, of Square, or Irregular Vessels, of Cisterns and Vats, of Roofing, of Plasterers, Painters', Glaziers', Pavers', Plumbers, Paper Hangers', and Upholsters', Work. It treats of Currency and of Foreign and Domestic Exchange of the Decimal System, of Reduction and its extended application to Business, of Simple and compound Interest, and their entire application to Business transactions, with the laws and usages governing and regulating the same, together with numerous Commercial Forms—of Legal Tender, of Partial Payments on Notes, of Banking and Bank Discount of Equation of Payments and Partnership Accounts of Assessment of Taxes, of Weights and Measures, of Square and Cubic Measure, of the Square Root and its application to Business, of Surfaces, of Excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

☞ Mailed (post paid) to any part of the United States upon receipt of the money. Price of a single Copy, in Cloth, 60 Cents, or two Copies for $1. 00. Bound in Pocket-book form, Morocco, $1.06 per copy.

ADDRESS:
M. M. ROHRER,
Box 1911 Philadelpaia P. O., Pa.
30, 1860.–6ms.

SETTLEMENT.—

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book accounts, will confer a favor, by settling the same, by the first of January.

All persons having claims, will present them for settlement, as I wish to have all accounts closed. I am determined to have my books closed.

GEO BLYMIRE.

☞ I have a large assortment of Stoves and Tinware that I will sell low for cash, or on short credit. Also a few second handed cook-stoves that will be sold very low. G. B.

Dec. 14th, 1860.

CALL AND SEE!!
A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL!!!

Assortment of Coal Oil Lamps, of the latest styles, just received, and for sale cheap. at
H. C. REAMER'S
Nov. 16, 1860. Drug Store.

NORTHERN LIGHT!!!
THE CHEAPEST!!!!

And best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil, perfectly pure, inodious and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at
H. C. REAMER'S
Nov. 16, 1860. Drug Store.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
S. E. Cor. 11th & Market Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA

W. KANAGA, }
M. McVEY, } PROPRIETORS.
Feb. 3, 1860

BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD!

Arrangements have been effected between the PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO. and HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP R. R. CO., by which Freights are transported at the following low rates; From Hopewell to Philadelphia, Flour, 62½ cents per barrel. Grain, 31 cents per 100 lbs. Merchandize Westward, From Philadelphia to Hopewell, per 100 lbs., 1st Class, 75 cents. 2d class, 60 cts. 3d class 50 cents. 4th class. 35 cents. Salt and Plaster, 30 cents.

Freights Westward are received at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, 13th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, and forwarded daily.

Freights Eastward are received at the Hopewell station of Broadtop R. R., and forwarded daily.

S. B. KINGSTON, JR.,
Freight agent, Pen'na. R. R. Co., Phil'a.
S. S. FLUCK,
Freight Agent, H. & B. T. R. R., Hopewell Station.

Riddlesburg Coal, Fine and Lump, always on hand and for sale.

S. S. FLUCK.

Sept. 7, 1860.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and landsides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Sonderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Aschom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and dirt-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted qual to the best Eastern make. Machiner of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASCHOM.

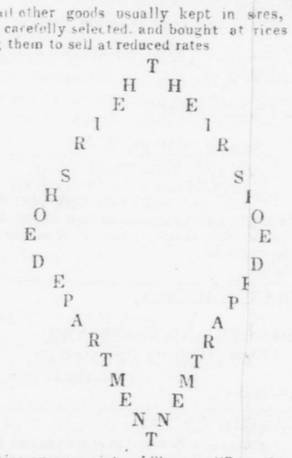
Nov. 11, 1859

EVERY DAY
BRINGS SOMETHING NEW!
ANOTHER NEW FIRM!
AND MORE NEW GOODS
FERGUSON & LINE,

At the former stand of Ferguson & Manspaker are now ready to wait on old customers and will a new: They expect to sell very low for cash and produce, or to those who will "foot up" very six [illegible]. Their

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE

and all other goods usually kept in stores, have been carefully selected, and bought at prices enabling them to sell at reduced rates



Contains every variety of Shoes and Boots, for Men, Women and Children.

They invite a fair share of patronage from their friends and the public, and particularly solicit the trade of their country friends, expecting to deal fairly with them and all others, at ONE PRICE for everybody.

Sept. 7, 1860.

NEW GOODS,

JUST ARRIVED AT

MRS. S. E POTTS,

A large assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
FANCY DRESS GOODS

of all kinds, handsome winter silks, French merinoes, all wool delaines,

BONNETS & RIBBONS,
BONNETS & RIBBONS

Flowers, Ruches, bonnet velvets—new style, handome cloaks,

FUR CAPES,
FUR CAPES,

Also, a large assortment of victorines and muffs.

Nov. 2,'60.

FOR SALE OR TRADE!
25 Tons of Plaster.
3 New Two horse wagons.
1 New set of Double Harness

The highest market price paid for wheat, rye corn, oats, and buckwheat.

Poor House Mill, }
Bedford, Nov. 16. } JOHN NELSON.

NO EXCUSE—

For reasons satisfactory to myself, I respectfully request all persons having accounts on my Books of 6 months standing to call and settle the same either by cash or note.—Persons having no money can have no excuse for neglecting to give their notes. And all neglecting to make settlement—will have their accounts left tthe Squire's.

Nov. 9 '60. WM. HARTLEY.

FOR SALE,
OR TRADE,

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars inquire of David Daniel, in possession, or George Cleugh, at Spang's

—ALSO—

A Grist-mill property in Harman's Bottom, now owned by Lewis N. Fyan. The mill is a large frame with two overshot wheels and four run of stone; in good order, and in a good settlement, with a sufficient supply of water. The farm contains nearly 400 acres; about 100 alluvial soil, and cleared; and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a large brick house, tenant house, miller's house, barn, distillery, &c. The farm can be divided without disadvantage. Terms reasonable.

—ALSO—

A tract of land in St. Clair tp., containing 93 acres, or thereabouts, about 55 acres cleared, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant-house and two log stables thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. Keefe, Jacob Semler and others; formerly the property of George Kimberlin.

—ALSO—

a Farm of 166 acres, about 100 cleared, with Double Log House, New Bank Barn, and two good orchards thereon, lying on the Juniata River, two miles from Stonerstown, and half a mile from the rail road. This farm is composed of a good quality of river bottom land, 30 or 40 acres of which can be put into good meadow. The whole is now in a good state of cultivation.

—ALSO—

A farm of 118 acres of limestone land in Liberty Township near Stonerstown, known as the "John Stoler property," adjoining lands of Squire Keesinger, Stoler and others. The improvements are a Log House, Log Barn &c. There is good water on the premises, also an orchard of good fruit.

—ALSO—

A new two-story Rough-cast House and two lots of ground in Broadtop city.

—ALSO—

160 acres of the best quality of land in Harrison county, Iowa, near the Missouri, and close to the county seat.

—ALSO—

A Lot of ground in Omaha city, Nebraska.

—ALSO—

100 acres of land, in Southampton Township, Bedford county, lately owned by Wm. Lashley.

TERMS to suit buyers.

O. E. SHANNON,
Jan 27, 1860 Bedford, Pa

DISSOLUTION
OF PARTNERSHIP.

The late firm of J. REED & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the books of the firm of Reed & Minnich have been left in the hands of their attorney J. P. Reed, and those of Jacob Reed, for settlement and collection; and all persons concerned desiring to save costs must call immediately and make settlement, as but little delay will be afforded.

JACOB REED

Will now continue the business on the CASH AND PRODUCE SYSTEM. He will do business on the SQUARE, so that he can sell goods at a CHEAPER RATE than ever; he does not wish to charge CASH and PROMPT customers with the losses occasioned by non-paying customers—therefore, Cash or Produce will govern his trade. He invites his friends and customers to call and examine his splendid NEW GOODS; they will be shown with pleasure and disposed of at very light profits. Just opening and on hand

DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS,
CLOTHING, SHOES,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,

And all goods kept in a general store.

LADIES can here find all they want for dress or comfort.

GENTLEMEN need seek no further for their essentials.

Come and examine for yourselves, a ready welcome awaits you.

Nov. 9, 1860.

MORE NEW AND CHEAP GOODS
AT
A. B. CRAMER & CO'S.,
BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have just received a large and general assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Our present stock is very complete, and we respectfully invite our friends and customers to call and

EXAMINE THE PRICES,
EXAMINE THE PRICES.

Cash or prompt six month buyers may expect, and will be offered,

GREATER BARGAINS,
GREATER BARGAINS,

than an ever offered before. All kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE WANTED,
COUNTRY PRODUCE WANTED.

Oct. 26, 1860.

OSTER & CARN
NEW WINTER GOODS,
AT THE CHEAP STORE
OF
OSTER & CARN,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Just received a handsome line of new and fashionable

DRESS GOODS,
Shawls, Prints, Ginghams,
Sacking flannells in all colors,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,
Satinetts, Jeans, Ready-made Vests, Business and Over-Coats,
Hosiery, Gloves, Boots, Shoes,
Hats, Caps, Glass, China and Queensware, Groceries, Spices, &c.,
And everything NEW AND CHEAP.—

Being determined to adhere to the system of "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS," we believe it will be to the interest of all to EXAMINE our Stock, before purchasing.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

Oct. 26,'60.

EMPLOYMENT.—

The undersigned are desirous of securing the services of a few Young Men to engage in a Travelling Agency, upon a salary of

FORTY DOLLARS PER MONTH,

and all expenses paid. This is an opportunity seldom offered, and those who merit the approbation of the Subscribers, by strict attention to business, can rely upon constant employment for a term of years. For further particulars address

CONANT & DRAKE,
31 Main St., Atkinson Depot, N. H.
Nov. 23d.3m

TO BUILDERS.—

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths.—Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford county, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

DRUGS AND BOOKS
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C Reamer.)

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish, Window Glass, Glassware

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery. Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper. Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

REV. JOHN LYON, }
T. LYTTLETON LYON, A. M., } PRINCIPALS.

THE Summer session of this institution will open on Friday, the 4th day of May 1860.

It is the design of the Principals to make this Academy, in all respects, a first class Institution, for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes, and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.

The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to this community, and a strict discipline will be enforced.

A few boys, (the number is limited to ten,) will be received into the family of the Principals, as boarders.

The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location for such a school.

Persons from abroad, visiting at the Springs, can be near their children during the summer.

It is desirable that pupils should enter at the commencement of the session, and no pupil will be received for less than one quarter.

TERMS. } $200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, light, and Tuition in all the branches.
Terms for day scholars:
Per Quarter. } $6.—English Branches.
$7.50, Classical do &c.

June 10,'59.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

Sleigh soles, wash kettles, of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞ PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER, and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

CONFECTIONARY
AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17,'59.–1y.

WASHINGTON HOUSE.
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

DENTIST.
H. NICKOY.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations in [illegible] trusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and [illegible] set of teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JACOB REED. G. W. RUPP, [illegible]. J. SCHELL.

REED, RUPP & SCHELL.
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

HON. JOB MANN,	Bedford,	Pa.
" JOHN CESSNA,	"	"
JOHN MOWER,	"	"
R. FORWARD,	Somerset,	"
BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co.,	Phil	"
J. WATT & Co.,	Pittsbur	"
J. W. CURLEY, & Co.,		"

CESSNA & SHANNON—

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN P. REED—
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞ Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

O. H. GAITHER—
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt street, two doors east of the Gazette office. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him. [Nov. 4, '59.]

JOHN BORDER—
GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—
COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.–tf.

MANN & SPANG—
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN
Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—
ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

☞ Office three doors North of the "Inquirer" Office.

DR. B. F. HARRY—

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. F. C. REAMER—

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

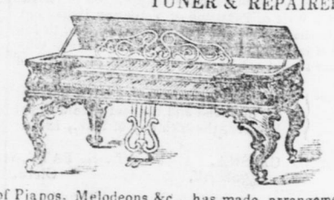
☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Aug. 1, 1859.

American Life Insurance & Trust Co.
CAPITAL Stock, $300,000.
COMPANY'S BUILDING, WALNUT STREET,
S. E. CORNER OF FOURTH, PHILADELPHIA.

LIFE insurance at the usual mutual rates, at about 20 per cent less, or at total abstinence rates, at the lowest in the world.

J. C. SIMS, Secretary. A. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN J. SCHELL, Agent,
Jan. 27, 1860. Bedford, Pa.

H. L. GODBOLD,
TUNER & REPAIRER



of Pianos, Melodeons &c., has made arrangements to visit this place regularly at stated periods. The next visit will be in October. Yearly contracts made. Price for tuning $2.00. First class pianos for sale. Orders to be left at the "Gazette" office. H. L. G. has permission to refer to the following persons for whom he has tuned:

Hon. A. King, Hon. S. L. Russell, John Mower, Esq., O. E. Shannon, Esq., Dr. W. H. Watson, Rev. S. Barnes, Mrs. Freyter.

June 29,'60.

FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE.

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Centrla R. R. in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rentual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbana contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing country in the State.

Address, F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

TO MILLOWNERS!—

S. D. BROAD has made Schellsburg his permanent residence, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in the Mill Wright line, on the most approved and durable plans, and reasonable terms.

He has on hand the most improved Smut and Screening Machines, Mill Brushes, Anchor Bolting Cloths, both new and old, at city prices. Mill Burs can be procured from him and shipped to any point.

S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, Bedford Co., }
March 4, 1859. }

OSWEGO CORN STARCH, the best article, Dr. Harry's.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE, at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 14th, 1860.]